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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1901.

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The Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, 10th June, 1901

Our London correspondent's telegram received yesterday is to the effect that the representatives of the Powers in China are not yet agreed as to several points in connection with the indemnity which that country is to pay. One of these points is the advisability of stipulating that the whole of the Chinese Empire shall be thrown open to foreign trade instead of the proposed increase of the Tariff. This proposal was made by Mr. ROCKHILL, the United States Commissioner, and it is understood that Japan is in favour of it. The British representative, Sir ERNEST SATOW, we are told, opposes it. If we understand the American proposal rightly, the throwing open of the whole of the Empire to foreign trade by the large increase which it will bring into the Imperial exchequer is to take the place of any augmentation of the existing Tariff. This general opening of China to foreign commerce is a necessity of the future, and no one can deny that the Powers should do all that they can to facilitate the process. The only question at issue is whether it can be brought about at once. Up to the present, even the opening of the inland waters to foreign trade and navigation, nominally conceded to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, has never been effective. Mr. ROCKHILL's proposal is wider still in its scope. Its opponents, no doubt, question whether the time is yet come for such a sweeping change. We have no means at present of ascertaining how Sir ERNEST SATOW formulated his objections to the American proposal. It is unfortunate that, at the present crisis in the history of China's intercourse with the rest of the world, Great Britain is not represented by a man who inspires confidence in British residents in China. Without wishing to cast any reflections on Sir ERNEST SATOW,

we must recognise that it is becoming daily more evident that a statesman whose previous career would inspire more personal respect is urgently required to represent British interests in Peking. It may be doubted whether Sir ERNEST SATOW has ever developed a financial instinct, and the important questions now at issue are almost entirely financial. Among those who are engaged in the task of settling them there is a strong party who care but little about the commercial development of China, in which the nations whom they represent are likely to play little or no part. Britain, Germany, the States, and Japan, on the contrary, are very much interested in the matter. Yet only the two latter seem to act upon any definite line of policy which promises to secure the future of China in relation to the rest of the world. The majority of the Powers' representatives are only too willing to maintain the *datus quo* with such few modifications as they cannot avoid. That any commercial nation should acquiesce in such a policy only indicates the badness of her advisers.

The French mail of the 6th May was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

The foundation stone was laid yesterday morning of the proposed new *Dharmala*, or temple, for Hindus and Sikhs at Happy Valley.

We have received a letter signed "Disgusted," the writer of which has not forwarded his name as a guarantee. We are therefore unable to publish it.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. Galicano Apacible has been added to the register of qualified medical and surgical practitioners in the Colony.

Owing to repairs in progress at the City Hall, the weekly prayer-meetings in connection with the Hongkong Christian Union will not be held until further notice.

We call our reader's attention to the notice of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club appearing in another column. The general meeting is to be held to-morrow, when the proposal to establish a one-design class will be considered.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Wong Po, the murderer, who died in Victoria Gaol on the 6th inst., resulted in a verdict of death from malignant malarial fever after premature childbirth. The woman remained unconscious till she died.

From the returns of the Subordinate Court for 1900 it appears that 14,031 cases, involving 16,696 prisoners, came under the cognisance of the Police Magistrate's Court during the year. 13,149 males and 501 females were convicted and punished, 2,416 males and 235 females discharged, 131 males and 5 females committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and 11 males committed to prison or detained pending orders of H.E. the Governor.

The damage by the fire at 292, Queen's Road Central on Friday night is estimated at \$15,000. The premises, a paper and stationery shop, are insured for \$21,100 by the Transatlantic Company (of which the local agents are Messrs. Siemens & Co.), \$8,000 by the Chung On, \$8,000 by the Tung On, \$7,100. The owner of the adjoining house, No. 290, claims \$7,000 for water damage. These premises are insured for \$40,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, but it is believed to have been accidental.

According to a Shanghai paper, the fatal *frux* in the Taka Road, Tientsin, on the 2nd inst. was owing to a number of intoxicated French and German soldiers coming into conflict with the British picket, composed of a corporal and ten men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The picket were attacked with bayonets and held their own for some time without resorting to their rifles, which they were eventually compelled to fire, wounding half a dozen of the French and killing two Germans. A couple of the Fusiliers had previously been badly cut about.

An official despatch from Peking, says the *N. C. Daily News*, states that Prince Ching is strongly opposed to using the salt revenue for paying off the indemnity, and to this end has decided to ask the Throne to allow certain economies to be effected in the Imperial Household Department and other Metropolitan Government expenses, amounting in all to some 5 or 6 million taels per annum, and then by effecting other economies in the provincial governments procure some 4 or 5 million taels more. In this way a saving of about 11 million taels can be obtained without much trouble, thereby saving the salt revenue of the Empire to defray the regular expenses of the Empire itself.

On Saturday, at 4 p.m., a meeting of the principal Chinese merchants was held at the office of the Chinese Commercial Union, 30 and 32, Des Vœux Road Central, to discuss the advisability of adopting H.E. the Governor's suggestion regarding the construction of Chinese tenement houses according to the new plan, laid before the Sanitary Board at its last meeting. A good many of the native merchants were present, including Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, who was in the chair, and a lively discussion was indulged in. The Commercial Union, it is told, has been formed merely with a view to helping to enlighten the Government on future legislation by gathering the opinions of the Chinese residents of every class, and laying them before the Government through their representatives.

The Chefoo plague regulations against Amoy and Hongkong are published in the *Gazette*.

The U.S. flagship *Kentucky*, with Admiral Kempff on board, was expected at Woonsoong on the 6th inst. The *N. C. Daily News* learn that it is intended by the U.S. Government to reduce its naval squadron in these waters by twelve vessels.

An anti-rabies institute has been established at Hanoi, in which many patients have been treated for hydrophobia. The disease is found to be less virulent there than in France. It takes a longer time in Tonkin in which to prove fatal.

The Tientsin *Joh-jih Sincen* confirms a recent statement that an Imperial decree has been lately issued appointing Lo Feng-lu, at present Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and H. ü Shou-peng Chinese Minister to Corea, at present in Peking, to be Vice-Presidents of the newly sanctioned Board of Foreign Affairs in place of the abolished Taungli Yamén.

A Tokyo telegram of the 1st inst. to Shanghai says:—The new Cabinet has been formed by General Viscount Katsumi, as Premier, the distribution of the more important portfolios being—Home Affairs, Baron Utsunomiya; Foreign Affairs and Finance, Mr. Sone; Justice, Mr. Kiyomasa; Communications, Viscount Yoshikawa; Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Hirata; Education, Dr. Kikuchi. The Ministers for the Navy and Army are as before, that is, for Navy, Admiral Yamamoto, and for Army General Baron Kodama. Practically the new cabinet has been reconstructed from those statesmen who served under Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

The recent oil discovery in Texas is expected, radically to influence the English coal question. The Southern Pacific Railway, with a total of 7,000 miles, has decided to change from coal to oil fuel on all its locomotives. Other lines touching the oil regions are expected to follow suit, and it is proposed also that all steamers entering Laporte and Galveston shall take oil as fuel. This, it is claimed, will be an economy alike in price and space. The oil can be carried in the ballast tanks, and will allow the bunker space to be utilised for an additional amount of cargo. A portion of the English bunker coal demand will consequently be withdrawn. Southern newspapers in the States are said to be jubilant that the British Government's action with regard to the price of export coal is thus frustrated.

The *Universal Gazette* hears that the two Courts are coming to Peking, via Shénchow, Honanfu, crossing the Yellow River at Meng-chin to Huai-ching, Wei-hui, Changte, Shunte, Chengting and Peitangfu. The Empress Dowager does not want to go on at once to Peking, but desires to remain for a time at the capital of Honan, permitting the Emperor to go ahead, and begin personal government. Over twenty stopping-places must be got ready. Each stage will cost 80,000 taels, a total of 1,600,000 taels, which the provincial authorities are asked to provide. The former report about the actual construction of the telegraph along the proposed route was premature. It is now said that a certain high official has urged that a line be constructed from Tungkuang to Honan, north of the Yellow River and so on to Peking. The Shanghai *taien* is ordered to provide three thousand taels towards the expenses of the Imperial progress to Peking.

We have received a copy of the fiftieth annual report of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto and London, of which Messrs. W. Meyerink & Co. are the local agents. The premium income last year, after deducting the amount paid for re-insurances, was £299,340 and the earnings from interest were £15,533. The total losses incurred during the year amount to £244,866. After providing for losses and for current expenses, the revenue account shows a profit balance of £2,693, in spite of the disastrous fires which have occurred during the year. The total amount paid by the company for losses in the Ottawa and Hull conflagration in April last, was £37,496. Of this amount, however, £11,309 was recovered on account of re-insurances. The directors call attention to the financial position which the company occupies at the beginning of the second half-century of its corporate existence—offering, as it does, the following security to its policy-holders—Capital paid up on 31st December, £338,505; capital in course of payment, £72,173; total capital, £410,678; reserve fund, £205,912; total funds, £616,590.

The work of registering domestic servants has been proceeding quietly till within the past few days, when there have been several refusals, says the last copy to hand of the *Bangkok Times*. It is difficult to understand the "kongsoo" system of this class of Chinese. They have their clubs, or societies, but plainly they cannot be one big powerful society that decides all questions affecting members generally. The Singapore police believe that such a society exists there, but if there had been one in Bangkok it would have been bound to approve, or disapprove, of registration at the outset. And there has been no general order issued. One may doubt if any servant has welcomed the scheme, but the majority have not disapproved of it strongly enough to give a point blank refusal when it has come to the point. H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires had no servants last night, as he declined to register. But awkward, as that sort of thing is, it is well worth while putting up with it in order to get this scheme through. A large measure of success is now assured, but as the supply of good servants is none too large it is really important that every one should be included, and the thing has gone so far now that employers have got it in their power, now to effect that. But probably some more will have to suffer inconvenience.

The *Daily Graphic* of the 2nd May has some interesting sketches relating to the railway siding dispute at Tientsin.

At the dinner given to him by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, M. Doumer spoke much of the great future in store for Indo-China, "the base of French action in the Far East." The Governor-General was most cordially fêted.

Prince Nara of Siam proposes to construct a light railway from Bang Kamot to Phralat. This line will start from the station on the Lopburi line nearest to the famous shrine, and will also be continued beyond Phralat, to the vicinity of Phra Nara's old palace. Altogether the length will be about 35 kilometres. The pilgrims to Phralat who go by train are at present left some distance from the end of their journey, and it is thought there may be money in providing travelling facilities for the remainder of the journey from where they leave the State railway.

With all respect to *Our Cats* (says a home paper), it is not in its pages that one expects to find an exciting question decided by a crowned head. Yet the summer number of that weekly is so distinguished. It is about "Siamese Tails" and the King of Siam has not doubt at rest by declaring that the pure-bred Royal cat of Siam has not a kink in its tail. The King's private secretary expands this intelligence with the remark that "occasionally a tramp cat of Malay origin strayed in, and the Royal Siamese got a Malay cross which produced a kink." So the kink is solved, and an anxious people breathes again.

The 76th annual meeting of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., has been held at Edinburgh. The report stated that during 1900, 878 new life policies had been issued, amounting to £390,625, and yielding in premiums £14,588. The life and annuity funds amounted to £4,002,992. The "fire premiums received amounted to £573,271 and the claims were £386,749. A dividend was declared at the rate of 16 per cent. with bonus of 14 per cent., leaving a balance of £3,748 to be carried to next year's account. The total funds amounted to £4,993,482. The report was approved of The Hon. James W. Moncreiff and Mr. Keith R. Maitland directors, who retired by rotation were re-appointed. Mr. James A. Molleson, C.A., was re-elected auditor.

An *Express* correspondent at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, sends some remarkable details of the capture by the crew of the second-class protected cruiser *Flora* of a colossal sea-elephant. While the commander of the *Flora* was going ashore the monster charged the whale-boat and capsized it, and on the following day nine boats were manned and dispatched to capture the assailant. "After an exciting day's sport we drove the monster on to the beach, and after a contest—in the course of which several bluejackets were badly hurt by fragments of rock which were hurled about by the brute in killing it. It was a gigantic specimen of *elephas maritimus* or *proboscideus* measuring just under 40ft. long and weighing over thirteen tons. It has a trunk 4ft. long, and a general conformation closely approaching that of the ordinary elephant, save that there are huge fins in place of legs. The commander of the *Flora* has despatched the ribs, head, and trunk of the monster to the British Museum. The ordinary sea-elephant is common enough in these waters (Falkland Islands), but rarely runs to more than 20ft. in length, nor is the proboscis as a rule anything more than a snout. In this specimen it is prolonged to an extraordinary extent."

With reference to the expedition from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, which is to spend a year in trying to rid some malarious West African town of its mosquitoes, a correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Since Manson and Ross worked out the development of the malarial parasites in mosquitoes in 1898, and since their work was confirmed by Koch and Daniels, several methods of prevention of malaria have been proposed. Professor Koch's method consists in cinchonising a whole population; but this procedure is scarcely possible under British forms of government, although it has already proved successful in some German possessions. Another method consists in combining Koch's method with the careful protection of houses by wire-screens to the doors and windows. It must certainly succeed, as proved by Manson's well-contrived Campaigna experiment of last year, and has indeed already succeeded in parts of Italy; but the cost of supplying gauze-screens to all the houses, or even to the principal houses, in a large malarious city will be very large, and, moreover, the screens will probably prove intolerable in the stifling heat of the tropics. Segregation of Europeans has also been advocated, but will be expensive, and sometimes impossible. While all these methods are likely to be very useful under special conditions, the most promising way of dealing with urban malaria is the way proposed by Major Ross two years ago, and now going to be attempted for the first time on a sufficient scale. It is often stated that mosquitoes cannot be exterminated; but there is no evidence to this effect, because no adequate experiment has yet been made to exterminate them. On the other hand, it is certain that they can be largely reduced in numbers by very simple methods; and the chance of infection will be reduced in a corresponding ratio. The measure promises considerable advantages over its rivals. It will protect all classes alike. It will obviate the necessity of people being half-suffocated in screened houses, or of continually taking a disagreeable drug, or of building new settlements. It will add largely to the mere comfort of life in the tropics, where mosquitoes are a constant pest, and in the long run it may turn out to be the cheapest measure of all."

Captain S. P. James, I.M.S. *Madras*, has been selected to assist in the investigations of Doctor Christopher and Doctor Stephens, who have been deputed to India by the Malaria Committee of the Royal Society to study malarial fevers in India.

Admiral Rodgers, who is now at Cavite on his flagship the *New York*, has been detailed by the Navy Department at Washington to represent the United States at the unveiling of the Perry monument on July 14th at Mississippi bay, Yokohama. It is expected that the Admiral will sail from Cavite on or about the 20th inst. This selection of Admiral Rodgers is a very fitting, says the *Manila Times*, as he is a grandson of Commodore Perry. Admiral Beardsley (retired), who is now in Japan, and who has been one of the chief workers in the erection of this monument, was with Commodore Perry when he first landed in Japan. The unveiling of this monument is to be made a national event by the Japanese Government, who have detailed representatives of both the army and navy to be present. It will also be made a holiday by the American residents of Japan.

The following paragraph is from the *Times* of May, 1891:—"The Grand Consul has sent a troop of Comedians and a detachment of Republican Wives to this division, which is called the Right Fin of the Army of Subversion (*Armée Subversive*). There is also an Army of Superintendence, which will descend in balloons at the same moment the Mining Army breaks ground in Kent, and co-operate with it. And it is said that the Institute have demanded all the oils, brandies, spirits, and distilleries of every description, to be put in requisition, with which the wind serving the Channel is to be ignited; and all the ships in all our harbours will be consumed with the same tide. This project is declared to be infallible, and the author of it has received a *brevet d'honneur* from General Bonaparte and the Prefecture of the Coasts which will so shortly be connected under ground with the department of Great Britain." The style of the *Times* has indeed changed in one hundred years.

On the 27th ult. there was a volunteer field-day at Penang. The local *Gazette* tells a tale of a "brave deed" performed by one of the volunteer at the close of the manoeuvres. It seems that this gentleman, imagining himself on a battlefield, rode rashly forward towards the line of fire, picked up an imaginary wounded soldier, and amidst a perfect storm of imaginary shot and shell, and amid the ringing plaudits of the assembled visitors, brought the wounded (but still living) man to the comparative safety of the Golf Club. There, says our contemporary, by an extraordinary coincidence, an imitation Victoria Cross happened to be on hand, which some ladies presented to the gallant officer in token of the universal approbation of his imaginary gallant and glorious deed, which was symbolical of the best traditions of the British army. We (but not the *Penang Gazette*) leave the hero's name in the obscurity which his modesty would no doubt prefer.

Mr. G. H. MacDermott, who died at Clapham last month, was a much more various and capable man than many of the kings of the music-hall who ruled before him, says the *Outlook*. Yet he never would have been the "Great MacDermott" but for the aggressive "Jingo" chorus to his famous song. He neither wrote nor composed the song, and when asked to sing it was doubtful of its success. Unless memory plays us false, he tried it experimentally at an afternoon performance, and, encouraged by its reception, carried it into the evening hall. Thence it spread like the Great Fire of London. The final line—"The Russians shall not have Constantinople"—would have damned any ordinary music-hall ditty; but "By Jingo, if we do," and "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too," carried off that weakness. Yet even these were borrowed from a song entitled "Napoleon talks of war, boys," in 1858-60, at the beginning of the Volunteer movement.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday there were reported 25 fresh cases of plague (23 Chinese, one other Asiatic, and one European) and 24 deaths (all Chinese). The European mentioned is Mrs. Varcoe, 3, Wild Dell, who, as we intimated in our issue of Saturday, was removed, with her child, to Kennedy Town Plague Hospital on Friday. A second lunking has been admitted to Kennedy Town from the Central Police Station suffering from plague. He was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on the 4th inst., in a high fever, which latterly developed into plague. He was sleeping at the Central Police Station in the bed next to that occupied by the lunking first afflicted with the disease.

We have received a letter from Mr. R. D. Vanis, in which he says:—"On the perusal of your paper of the 8th instant, I found in your plague information some remarks regarding the expenses from the Parsee Charity Fund, which if I pass unnoticed will leave a bad impression on the public mind. The Parsee Charity Fund is only for the general use of the Parsee Community and not for individuals, therefore any expenses incurred for my sole benefit will be charged to me and not, as stated, to the Fund." Mr. Vanis desires us to convey his thanks to all who have helped him, as well as to daily enquirers. "Progressing favourably" is his answer to the latter.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 9th June, 9.10 a.m.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF PRIESTS AND CONVERTS.

The Italian Legation at Peking has received the news of the massacre in April last of 15 Belgian priests and all their male converts on the Mongolian border.

SHANGHAI, 9th June, 7.20 p.m.

COURT'S DEPARTURE FIXED.

An Imperial decree issued on Friday, the 7th instant, appoints the 1st September as the date in which the Court will leave Hsianfu for Peking.

LONDON, 8th June, 10 p.m.

MINISTERS DISAGREE AS TO TIME LIMIT.

It is stated that the Ministers of the Powers are still lacking unanimity on several points in connection with the indemnity. Notably is this the case in the matter of the time limits for payment. China is willing to place the limit at 40 years for the last payment. Several Ministers favour a longer period.

THE OPENING OF CHINA.

Mr. Rockhill, representing the United States, insists upon the advisability of stipulating for the opening of the whole country to foreign trade instead of increasing the Tariff. Japan is understood to favour the proposal. Sir Ernest Satow opposes it.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 8th June, 10 p.m.

MRS. BOTHA'S MISSION.

Mrs. Botha has arrived in England. She refuses all information as to the object of her visit.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 6th June.

SOUTH AFRICA—CASUALTIES DURING MAY.

Official returns show that 734, including 25 officers, were killed or died in South Africa during May.

MR. BRODRICK ON THE SITUATION.
Mr. Brodrick, speaking at a dinner given to the South African Civil Surgeons, said there was no ground for disquietude in the situation. He thought the War had shown that the British troops were not worse trained than those of the Continental armies, and that experience in China had proved that foreigners had plenty to learn from us.

LONDON, 6th June.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A portion of Beyer's commando was surprised by the British near Warmbaths. The enemy fled after a stubborn resistance, losing 37 killed and practically all the transport and supplies. The British losses were 7 killed and 18 wounded.

LONDON, 7th June.

REMOUNTS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Committee of Supply in the House of Commons has voted £1,577,900 for transport remounts for the British troops in South Africa.

LORD KITCHENER'S FORCES.

Lord Kitchener has now between fifty and sixty thousand well mounted troops in the field.

LONDON, 7th June.

THE OAKS.

The following is the result of the race for The Oaks Stakes:—
Cay and Belle 1
Sabrinella 2
Minnie Dee 3
The three first past the post were ridden by American jockeys.

AUSTRIA AND HER BOER SYMPATHISERS.

Count Gouchevski speaking in reply to an Austrian delegation of Boer sympathisers, said that he could not entertain the idea of convoking the Hague Convention for the purposes of mediating between Great Britain and the Boers, and that he had no desire to do anything unfriendly towards Great Britain, with which country the Austrians wished to live in peace and friendship.

NEW VOLUNTEER SHOOTING RANGE.

OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The new Volunteer Shooting Range at Causeway Bay was opened on Saturday afternoon by H.E. the Governor. The weather was hot, and made the ascent to the butts very trying. The path, narrow and very steep in places, winds erratically up the hillside, and to the perspiring, panting traveller appears to drag itself out to the farthest possible limit in leading the way to the butts. Shelters have been erected at each of these butts, and prove welcome breaks in the climb to the top. H.E. the Governor was to have arrived at one o'clock to perform the opening ceremony, but at the last moment Captain Pritchard, Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps, received a note that he could not possibly reach the range before, at the earliest, a quarter past one. Advantage was taken of the period of waiting to complete all preliminaries connected with the competition for the Governor's Shield. It was found that in the competing list as originally drawn up, the Band and "B" Company of the Engineers being short of the number stipulated for each team. This shortage was unfortunate, but it was not so much the fault of the absentees as of the hour at which the proceedings were fixed to start. The fifteen hour, one o'clock, is an hour which very few will sacrifice.

Soon after half past one, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Sir John Carrington, C.M.G. (Commandant of the Volunteer Corps), and Lieutenant Blake, A.D.C., arrived on foot, the volunteers present standing at attention as the party approached.

Placing himself at their head, Colonel Sir John Carrington, addressing the Governor (who is the Hon. Colonel of the Corps), said—Your Excellency, on behalf of the Volunteer Corps, I thank you very cordially for your generosity in providing a good range for the Corps, and hope that the use they make of it will justify the trouble you have taken in connection with the range. I now beg your Excellency to declare it open.

His Excellency said—Colonel Sir John Carrington and officers and men of the Volunteer Corps, I am very glad indeed to find that the range is to be opened at last; there has been great delay about it. However, now that I have come up, I must say there is one advantage that appears to exist here, and that is—you fire at this range strictly under service conditions. I think you will find at first that the journey up will prove trying and perhaps alter your scoring, but after you have been working at the range for two months the whole Corps, I think, will find itself as fit as fiddles and keen as mustard. I hope all of you will make constant and good use of the range, for, as I think I have said more than once, the Hongkong Volunteers may prove a most valuable addition to the forces of the Colony, but your value will be strictly proportionate to the goodness of your shooting, and you must never lose sight of that. I think we have had object-lessons in other lands of the great need of always being prepared and ready to act our parts as men. I am glad indeed to have the opportunity to open the range, and I hope that the effects of the walk-up will disappear with the sighting of the rifle. (Laughter and applause.)

A carbine was then handed to His Excellency, who took it with the remark—"Has he got any tricks?" Kneeling down, the Governor took aim at the 200 yards target and fired. All present eagerly watched for the result of the shot, which was a palpable miss. A shout of laughter went up when the marker, after the lapse of a few seconds, signalled a bull's eye. The Governor created further amusement by the comment—"The Victorian Order ought to be given to that marker."

Shooting for the Governor's Shield, which was on view at the butts, then commenced. The following is a summary of the scores—Field Battery—200 yards, 165; 400 yards, 221; 500 yards, 236; total, 592. "A" Machine Gun Co.—200 yards, 154; 400 yards, 182; 500 yards, 130; total, 466. "B" Machine Gun Co.—200 yards, 151; 400 yards, 201; 500 yards, 155; total, 507. "C" Machine Gun Co.—200 yards, 124; 400 yards, 182; 500 yards, 149; total, 455. "D" Infantry Co.—200 yards, 169; 400 yards, 235; 500 yards, 216; total, 620.

PAKHOL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhol, 4th June.

A MISSIONARY TROUBLE. Months ago several members of the German Church Mission established themselves at Limchow, where they bought a house and turned it into a chapel. On the 24th May, the natives destroyed this chapel (whether by fire or by pulling it down is not stated). As the result the German cruiser *Jaguar* arrived in the harbour on the 2nd June for the purpose of demanding satisfaction. It was expected that the Limchow would arrive on the 3rd at Pakhol to meet the commander of the cruiser. Besides full satisfaction, the Germans demand a few thousand dollars indemnity and two hundred and fifty dollars per day for the cruiser during her stay there. If the Limchow did not come to Pakhol, the German commander was to proceed to Limchow, escorted by his men, for the purpose of making a demonstration. On the afternoon of the 3rd instant, the Limchow and Hop Ho Yuen (Prefect and Sub-Prefect) arrived at Pakhol.

OTHER POWERS WATCHING.

On the morning of the 4th instant the *Keresant* arrived in harbour, supposedly to watch the movements of the Germans. A British gunboat is expected to arrive at any moment.

Later. Whilst I write these lines the Germans have just landed fifty marines and officers. This was on the 4th inst. The men were marched on to the Yamen of the Chi Cheong Sui (civil magistrate).

The plague is making severe havoc among the inhabitants; the heat is intolerable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

8th June. Sir.—I regret very much to notice in your yesterday's issue that Mr. R. D. Vanua, a Parsee broker, has contracted plague and was removed from his residence in Gango Street to the Parsee Club in Elgin Street for treatment, and I sincerely hope he will have a speedy recovery; but I, for one cannot allow this sort of thing to pass without saying a few words against this unfairness.

I quite agree with the Parsee community that they should have their own plague hospital, attended by their own doctor and nurse, for they can well afford to do so, but surely Elgin Street is not a site for making a plague hospital. It is reasonable that Mr. Vanua should wish to be treated by his own doctor and attended by his own people, but why did Mr. Vanua remain in his own house and request the other not inmates of the house to shift to another place; surely it is easy enough for them to do so. Of course they would have to put up with some inconveniences, but what are these when compared with the severe, uneasiness and discomfort that is caused to the people residing in Elgin Street in having a plague case so near to them?

The Sanitary Board surely ought not to allow the removing of a plague patient to a Club, situated in a street so thickly populated, and I hope this nuisance will not be repeated again.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, and enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

AN ELGINITE.

POLICE COURT.

Saturday, 8th June.

BEFORE MR. HAZLELAND.

IMPORTANT OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Captain Mason, master of the steamer *Pak Kong*, was charged, on the complaint of Mr. Spooner, head excise officer, with unlawfully receiving on board the said ship, for importation and landing, 150 taels of prepared opium, in contravention of Section 3 of Ordinance 21 of 1891. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and was represented by Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law.

Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor, who prosecuted, explained that the steamer traded between Hongkong and Canton as night-boat. On the 31st ult. the *Pak Kong* arrived from Canton at her wharf at about 2 a.m., and about 5 a.m., three hours afterwards, two excise officers on duty near the wharf saw a man come ashore from the steamer. The excise officers noticed that he was considerably bulged out back and front, and suspected that he was attempting to smuggle opium. They arrested him, and at the Police Station 150 taels of prepared opium in this was found in his possession.

His Worship—He was not arrested on the steamer; he was seen coming from it? Mr. Hastings—He was. He stated that he was an assistant on board the ship when he was charged before Mr. Kemp.

His Worship—I have no notice that he was before Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Hastings—Yes, he was charged and fined \$500, or three months' hard labour. It is for the prosecution to prove that these 150 taels of opium came from the ship and was found on a person who was coming therefrom; on the defence lies the onus of proving that sufficient precautions had been taken to prevent the importation of the opium.

His Worship—One point occurs to me—that the opium was not found on board.

Mr. Robinson—That was the first point I intended to take. The man was arrested in the street.

Mr. Hastings—We shall prove that the opium did come from on board the ship. The evidence of the two excise officers and that of others was taken after which his Worship intimated that he would give his decision on Thursday morning, and if he found that a case against Captain Mason existed, further proceedings would be taken.

THE MOHAMEDAN MISSION TO CHINA.

"We were looked at with suspicion by several missionaries who were our fellow-passengers on board the ship which brought us over," said his Excellency Enver Pasha, head of the Mohamedan mission to China, affable, courteous, of striking appearance and marked personality, and now staying with his wife, Madame Enver Pasha, and the other members of the mission, Captain Nazim Bey, two priests, Mustafa Effendi and Taher Effendi and two soldiers at the Hotel des Colonies.

"They evidently believed in the dark rumours circulated in the newspapers as to the object of the mission," quipped the *North China Daily News* representative.

"Yes," said Enver Pasha, "very probably they did." And then, with a smile, "Those rumours were very funny indeed, very funny, and some people put faith in them, and sincerely thought that we were going to stir up more unrest in China."

There is very little to state with regard to this mission of Mohamedans from Turkey to their co-religionists in China. According to Enver Pasha, the mission, although composed of Turkish Mohamedans, was sent to this land with the consent and approval of all the European Powers, and is therefore of an international character. The people of Turkey are not interested in it, and the Sultan was first approached by the Powers with a view to gaining his consent to its formation and dispatch.

The object of the mission, so it is asserted, is to pacify the Mohamedans in the northwest provinces of China in the event of their causing the authorities trouble. If no trouble arises, the mission will remain at Shanghai, which the visitors regard as the finest city in the Far East, and a most desirable place of residence. There is no intention of proceeding to Peking, or elsewhere, if necessary, in the shape of a turbulent Mohamedan on the warpath, does not call upon the staying hand of the mission to intervene.—*N.C. Daily News*.

A GERMAN "CRITIC" ON INDIA.

Count Hans von Koenigsmark has issued a book on British power in India which excites considerable attention in Berlin. The Count visited India and Central Asia two years ago, and this work is the result of his investigations. He paints the British position in the blackest colours, and believes a Russian invasion inevitable. Russia's road to India, he says, is being secured on a system, step by step, inexorably. When the day of struggle begins she will have a perfect line of communication, she will be in possession of all important strategic positions, she will have better soldiers with greater power of endurance, she can rely on the sympathy of the Mohammedan populations of India, and so on. Russia must not get to the Indian Ocean, says Count von Koenigsmark.

A NEW MAMMAL.

Diligent readers of Punch will remember an old drawing of John Leech's representing an overfed footman grumbling over the constant restoration of beef and mutton, and crying out for the invention of a "new mammal." If the fables of the early '60's are alive to-day, his wish has been gratified; for Sir Harry Johnston has discovered in the Semliki forests a mammal which, in its living form, is entirely new to science. It is the size of an ox, and is distantly related to the giraffe. This remarkable creature, in fact, appears, so far as a cursory examination of its skin and skull will permit, to be a living representative of the fossil state in Greece and Asia Minor, and supposed to be extinct. The Helladotherium was thought to be a relation of the giraffe, smaller in size, with shorter neck, and without any marked development of those horn-cases which in the giraffe represent the pedicles from which, far back in the history of the genus, a kind of antler-formerly sprang. Those of our readers who have made any study of zoology and paleontology will be aware that the ruminating and horn-bearing section of the even-toed Ungulates may, for the purpose of division into horn-horned ruminants (oxen, antelope, sheep, &c.) and a third or intermediary class, of which the only living representatives are the Pronghorn of North America, the giraffe, and, lastly, the remarkable creature which Sir Harry Johnston's researches have brought to light. Extinct forms belonging to this group are numerous, and include amongst others the gigantic Sivatherium of India, as well as the Helladotherium of Greece. After sending home incomplete fragments of skin which he obtained in situ from the natives of the Congo Free State, the Semliki river (fragments of a new species of horse, which was tentatively named by Mr. Solator *Equus Johnstoni*), Sir Harry Johnston has at last secured, through the kindness of the Belgian authorities at the frontier post of Fort Mboni, a complete skin and two skulls of this animal, which is now shown to be not at all a horse, but a cloven-hoofed ruminant of extraordinary coloration and appearance, which seemingly is either of the extinct genus *Helladotherium* or is some closely allied, newly defined group of which the giraffe is an exemplar. The skin and the skull of Sir Harry Johnston to the British Museum were obtained by native soldiers of the Congo Free State in the vicinity of Fort Mboni, and were very kindly presented to Sir Harry Johnston by Mr. K. Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of that State, who has until recently been the Commandant of Fort Mboni. It is to be hoped that these invaluable specimens will reach London safely.

We are informed that the complete skin sent home now shows the animal to be colored in the most extraordinary manner. The cheeks of the rather large head are yellowish-white, and the tapering muzzle is blackish-brown. The forehead is a most vivid red narrowing down into a thin black line continued along the ridge of the nose to the nostrils. The long ass-like ears are of a deep reddish-brown, with silky black fringes. The neck, shoulders, stomach, and back are a deep reddish-brown, which in parts has almost a crimson tinge, and in others becomes blackish. The hindquarters and legs from the elbow to the hoofs, and the front legs from the elbow to the wrist-joint are boldly striped in down to the hoofs, the white having here a purplish black and white, the white having here a brown and black, the black having here a purplish black and white. The front legs are also cream-colored, but a bold black line runs down the front of the leg in an oblique manner. The forefeet of all four feet are black and cream-colored. The tail is bright reddish-brown, with a black tuft at the end. There are no horns, but it may be seen from the skulls that far back in its history this creature possessed three horn-cases similar to those of the giraffe, but by long disuse these horn-cases have degenerated into rounded bumps on the skull, two of them being situated a little above the eyes, and one at the beginning of the nasal bones. On the skin, just over the two bigger bumps, are two tiny and conical little twists of hair, which represent all that remains outwardly of horns or horn-cases. The animal stands slightly higher at the withers than at the hindquarters, but its neck is not proportionately longer than that of a horse. The head is rather large in proportion to the body, and in outline slightly resembles the head of a tapir or a reindeer. The two long, slightly curved horns are covered with hair, and resemble the nostrils of a giraffe. The lips apparently taper to a point. There are, of course, no front teeth in the upper jaw, as the animal is a true Ruminant. The front teeth in the lower jaw are so small and feeble as to suggest the idea that the creature, like the giraffe, must possess a prehensile tongue for furnishing food for the molar teeth to grind. If this is not the case, then the rather long and prehensile lips secure most of the animal's nutriment, which consists of leaves. Other particulars will, no doubt, be furnished to us, before long, by the authorities of the British Museum when they are able to examine the specimens. The build of the animal is rather heavy in the case of the male.

The female is said to be much more lightly built, and her skull is considerably smaller than that of the male. It is not yet known whether any difference of coloration exists between the male and female; the natives say that they differ only in size. The same authorities state that the creature is found only in the densest parts of the forest, and that it goes about in pairs of male and female. It would seem to be quite inoffensive, and very easily killed. It is ordinarily captured in pitfalls, and from what Sir Harry Johnston ascertained on the spot its extinction is being rapidly carried out by the discovery of the Congo Free State. Now that this discovery has been made by joint action on the part of British and Belgian officials, we may look with confidence to King Leopold to issue stringent orders for the protection of this remarkable creature. Its flesh is said to be excellent eating, and there is no reason why an attempt should not be made to domesticate it. At the present time the known habitat of the Okapi (as this animal is called by the natives) consists of the forests of the Ituri and the western banks of the Semliki in the Congo Free State, and the adjoining district of Mboza in the Uganda Protectorate.

The history of the discovery may be briefly summarized as follows:—When Mr. now Sir Henry, Stanley passed through these Congo forests he heard occasionally rumours of a curious horse-like animal being found there. This creature he was sometimes disposed to regard as a wild ass, and sometimes as a peculiar antelope. In conversation with the present Special Commissioner of Uganda, Sir Henry Stanley several times alluded to the possibility of this creature's existence. He pointed out to Sir Harry Johnston before the latter left for Uganda that the dwarfs of the forest had mentioned it as resembling an ass or zebra in appearance. (A note in one of the appendices of Sir Henry Stanley's *In Darkest Africa* confirms this.) Consequently the Special Commissioner, was on the look-out for a discovery of this kind when he proceeded to the Uganda Protectorate. Circumstances having thrown him a good deal into the society of the Congo dwarfs, he lost no opportunity of questioning them, and eventually arrived at the border districts of the Congo Free State primed with a good deal of information on the subject. The inquiries he made of the Belgian officers confirmed the dwarfs' story. They at once described the animal as a kind of zebra, fairly well known to them, and much sought after by their native soldiers for the gaudily striped portions of its skin. In fact, during these conversations native soldiers were called up and made to exhibit portions of skin which they had obtained from the Okapi. Sir Harry Johnston searched diligently the adjoining forests in company with the natural history collector attached to his staff. They were not fortunate enough to see the animal, but only obtained further information regarding its habits, and pieces of skin, which were sent home to the Zoological Society. The Commissioner's duties in Uganda not permitting him to remain any longer in the Congo Free State, he made an earnest request before leaving to the other Commissioner at Fort Mboni—the Mr. Eriksson already referred to—to obtain for him a complete specimen of the Okapi. As has already been related, Mr. Eriksson duly fulfilled this request. We understand also that a specimen or specimens have recently been obtained in the Mboza territory of the Uganda Protectorate, and will no doubt likewise be sent to the British Museum. When specimens have been secured by the Congo Free State authorities for the Museum at Brussels, and also for the leading museums in Germany, France, and Austria, it is earnestly to be hoped that the British and Congolese authorities may combine in placing the Okapi on the "wholly-protected" list of the animals which are pre-empted by the Game Regulation, and that strong efforts may be made to prevent the natives from continuing its destruction.—*Times*.

GOLD SALARIES IN BRAZIL.

As exchange rises steadily, says the *Brazilian Review*, and seems to promise to rise still more, the prospects of English clerks who are paid in gold seem to get more and more hopeless and desperate. Last year when exchange rose to over 120 a regular howl of despair went up from the class that pierced even to the ears of callous directors drawing handsome salaries in lands where oscillating currencies are unknown, who, besides, have never experienced the misery of trying to make a pound at 120 go as far as it did with exchange at 54d. We have heard of junior clerks, sent out here on the magnificent salary of £200 a year, or even less, being assured that they could not get on the money, and lay the foundation of a fortune. How they could do it and keep body and soul together, not to mention washing and dressing up to the indispensable mark, we should very much like to know, because unless things alter considerably we feel that we ourselves shall be shortly called upon to either raise sterling subscriptions or give up the ghost altogether. It is true that there are many Brazilian clerks who live in comfort and rear quite large families on \$300 to \$400 a month; but not only is their standard of living generally very different, but they have a number of resources that are closed to foreigners to ease their lot. So far as an English clerk is at present concerned, he can make out at best a cost of existence for an English clerk is at present about \$400, or £20, per month. No doubt it is possible to live cheaper, but not in comfort or in the fashion to which the class from which bank and other English clerks are mostly recruited are accustomed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. M. *Peru*, with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the 8th inst. at daylight.

The steamer *Indravelli* left Moji on 5th inst., p.m., for India, and is due here about Monday, the 10th inst.

The N. P. steamer *Olympia* sailed from Takama for Japan and Hongkong on the 6th inst. The T. K. K. steamer *America* left Moji on 6th inst. for San Francisco for this port via mail. Co. left San Francisco, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 29th ult.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 6th inst.

The N. D. L. steamer *Kiautschou*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin, left the 13th May, left Singapore on Friday, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 12th inst., at daylight.

The N. P. steamer *Victoria* sailed from Yokohama for Tacoma on the 8th inst. The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. on Saturday the 6th June, and left again at 2 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 10th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Shanghai* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst. at 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Shikama Maru* (European line) left Shimodera for this port on the 8th June and is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst.

TRADE MARK.



WHISKIES.

IRISH.

SCOTCH.

AMERICAN.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING VIA LADYSMITH

WITH A NAVAL BRIGADE

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

CONTENTS:—

From England to the Cape, and Crossing the Line.

The Naval Brigade in South Africa (Boer War, 1899-1900)—Off to the Front (Colono)—Spion Kop—Vaal Krantz—Final Operations and Relief of Ladysmith—From the Cape to China—Naval Brigade in North China with the Allied Forces—To the Relief of Peking—Summary of Sieges—Appendix.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, LOCAL BOOKSELLERS, SOLDIERS' CLUB, SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' HOME, ROYAL NAVAL CANTEN.

Price \$1 per Copy Paper Covers; \$1.50 in Boards.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901.

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PRINTING MACHINE.

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THIS Machine is in good condition, and is being sold, as it has been replaced with a

Larger and Quicker Machine.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.

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THE celebrated Yobari and Sorachi Coals are widely known as the best and most economical Japanese Coals. The Coals can be obtained at Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Muroran, Shanghai, Hongkong, and other principal ports.

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

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PUBLISHED DAILY.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. *India* and *Africa*.

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. *B. I. S. N.* and *B. and P. S. N. Co.'s* steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1901.

STEAMSHIP "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex s.s. *Guadalquivir* and *Bordeaux*, or s.s. *Vendicchio* and *Ville de Strasbourg*, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, the 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1901.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant at 10 a.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 p.m. TO-DAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. R. AHMED JOOSAR being about to leave for Bombay, Mr. ABDULL RASOOL CASSAM will conduct the Business and Sign the names of our Firm in China from this date.

C. ABDULLA & CO.
[1454]
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

AT the GENERAL MEETING on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, the following Resolutions will be proposed.

1.—That a one-design class be established.
2.—That it be referred to a Special Committee to consider and report upon the design to be adopted, and the rules and conditions to be laid down, with regard to such one-design class.

F. KOE, Major,
Hon. Sec. R.H.Y.C.
[1453]
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1901, at 3.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.;

OFFICE DESKS, WRITING TABLE, BOOKCASE, COPYING PRESS, &c.; CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE; CARPET, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS; PIANO, BICYCLE, COOKING STOVE, PERAMBULATOR, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As Customary.

Y. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
[1456]
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate on Section A of Island Lot No. 25 and the Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 70 and being No. 1, Laddie Street and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Lower Lascar Row.

on SATURDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, 1901, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon in SEVEN LOTS on the Premises.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, or to

MESSERS. MOUNSEY & BRUTTON, Solicitors for the Vendors.
[1457]
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE

No. 2, of 1892.

AND

In the Matter of the Petition of DAVID GILMOUR of Dundas Street in the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, Canada, Lumber Manufacturer, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in the Manufacture of Lumber" for which Her late Majesty's LETTERS PATENT were on the 6th day of September, 1899, granted to the said DAVID GILMOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition Specification and Declaration required by the above cited Ordinance have been duly filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said DAVID GILMOUR to apply at the sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named invention.

And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1901, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1901.

STEPHENS & THOMSON,
18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the said
DAVID GILMOUR.
[1458]

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In the Matter of the Petition of DAVID GILMOUR of Dundas Street in the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, Canada, Lumber Manufacturer, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in the Manufacture of Lumber" for which Her late Majesty's LETTERS PATENT were on the 6th day of September, 1899, granted to the said DAVID GILMOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition Specification and Declaration required by the above cited Ordinance have been duly filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said DAVID GILMOUR to apply at the sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named invention.

And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1901, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1901.

STEPHENS & THOMSON,
18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the said
DAVID GILMOUR.
[1458]

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE

No. 2, of 1892.

AND

In the Matter of the Petition of DAVID GILMOUR of Dundas Street in the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario, Canada, Lumber Manufacturer, for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in the Manufacture of Lumber" for which Her late Majesty's LETTERS PATENT were on the 6th day of September, 1899, granted to the said DAVID GILMOUR.

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And Notice is hereby also given that a sitting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1901, at 11 A.M.

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Dated the 8th day of June, 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the VALUATION LISTS for the Colony for 1901-1902 will be OPEN TO INSPECTION at the Treasury for Twenty-one days, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1901.

By Command,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1455]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"KLAUTSCHOU,"

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Captain P. Lueschlos, due here with the outward German Mail about the 12th instant, will leave for the above places about 21 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELOERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [9]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIGI MARU,"

Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [17]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (under the Bill of Sale),

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (MONDAY),

the 10th JUNE, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 17, Des Vaux Road (above the Office of the P. & O. S. N. Co.),

SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE, (Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, LETTER BOXES, STATIONERY CASES, COUNTERS, ONE LARGE COPYING PRESS and STAND, BOOK RACKS &c., &c.; Also,

One REMINGTON and One HAMMOND'S TYPEWRITERS and One Large IRON SAFE by Phillips & Sons, London; And

A Quantity of COMMERCIAL CODES. Terms:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [1454]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 11th JUNE, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars can be seen from Catalogues); And

SEVERAL ENGLISH-MADE EASY CHAIRS.

On View on Monday, the 10th June. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1449]

THE PEAK CHURCH

THE ANNUAL MEETING of WORKSHIPPERS at the PEAK CHURCH will be held at St. PAUL'S COLLEGE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 11th JUNE, at 4.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.

1. To pass the Accounts.

2. To adopt the Report.

3. To elect a Committee.

F. T. JOHNSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1447]

SINGING, PIANO, MANOLINE, AND GUITAR.

SIGNOR CATTANEO, having returned to the Colony, has resumed Tuition.

TERMS:—\$10 per Month. (Two Lessons per Week).

Application may be made by intending Pupils through the ROBINSON PIANO CO. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1078-1]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THERE are TEMPORARY VACANCIES in the Colonial Secretary's Office for:—

(1) A TYPEWRITING CLERK—Salary \$100 a month. The applicant must be able to typewrite rapidly and correctly, and must possess a good knowledge of English.

(2) AN OFFICE CLERK—Salary \$80 a month. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English, and must be a man of intelligence and good character.

Engagements will be terminable at one month's notice on either side.

Applications in own handwriting with the usual Certificates should be sent to the Acting Colonial Secretary not later than the 15th inst.

By Command,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1435]

CANDIDATES FOR POLICE IN NAVAL YARD REQUIRED.

Must be of Good Character and British Birth, between 25 and 35 years of age.

Apply with Papers to—
COMMANDER,
H. M. Naval Yard.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901. [1106]

TO LET.

TO LET.
POSSESSION APRIL 1st.

NO. 1 STEWART TERRACE.

Apply to—
J. W. NOBLE,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [661]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ONE LARGE GODOWN, No. 85, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
I. P. MADAR,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1450]

TO LET.

4, ELLIOT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED, for THREE MONTHS from the middle of June, or UNFURNISHED for a longer period.

Apply to—
MOUNSEY & BRUTTON,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1901. [1340]

TO LET.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S GARDENS, till 15th August, 1901, FURNISHED.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1451]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, NO. 9, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
S. B.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [740]

TO LET.

HOUSE at MOUNT KELLET SPUR, now in occupation of H. MATHEWSON BROWN, Esq.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1901. [876]

TO LET.

(From 1st April next).

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, with UPPER FLOORS for Dry Goods, Nos. 1 and 2, facing the Sea, and Situated at HELDER'S BAY on M. Lot 243.

Apply to—
JOSEPH & CO.,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1901. [865]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

HOUSES at LIGHTON HILL.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901. [86]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the GROUND FLOOR, BELLILIOS TERRACE, No. 6, with Dependencies.

Apply to—
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
74, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901. [1400]

TO BE LET.

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES on ROBINSON ROAD and MOSQUE JUNCTION. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
H. L. NORONHA,
Executive of the Estate of the late D. Noronha.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1308]

BOARD AND LODGING.

MRS. G. W. WATLING,
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1445]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [869]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 9th July.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"RHIPHEUS"	On 13th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
LAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
TOWNSVILLE, &c., &c.	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 12th June.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1901.

FOR YAP, SAIPAN, GUAM, PONAPE
AND THE EASTERN CAROLINE
ISLANDS.

THE Vessel

"LOUISE J. KENNY"
will be despatched for the above ports on or
about 6th June, 1901.
For Freight, apply to
B. J. BARLOW,
Agent,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [1389]THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR ANPING (VIA WATOW AND
AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU."
Captain K. Sudaoki, will be despatched for
the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th
June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [18]REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO
NEW YORKVIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
"HILGLEN" 14th June.
"LOWTHER CASTLE" 30th June.
"HEATHBURN" About 17th July.
"HUDSON" "About 17th July."
"JUPITER" "About 17th July."
"SATSUMA" "About 17th July."Calling at MANILA.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [878-1194-988]PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.Agents for and in connection with
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY.
Operating the New First-Class Steamships
"INDRAVELL," "INDRAPURA,"
"KNIGHT COMPANION,"
between HONGKONG and PORTLAND
(OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"INDRAVELL"
will be despatched for Portland (Or.) on
TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1901.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific
Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports.
For through rates of Freight and further
information, consignee with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent,
or to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [1289]THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA."
Captain R. T. Cook, R.N., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for
the above ports.
Suez and Valuable, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipping.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [1]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GABLIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the
United States and Europe.Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)
are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original
port of embarkation.Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from the
United States, Canada or Europe, to a Port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to
San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Companies' and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.Merchandise Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is
less than \$100 U.S. gold.For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

GEO. ECKLEY,

ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLE, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.ON MONDAY, the 17th June, 1901, at
1 p.m., the Company's Steamship
"NATAL," Captain Bouis, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the
s.s. *Armand Belin*, which vessels takes on her
Passengers and Mails leaving that port on the
25th instant direct to Suez, Port Said and
Marseilles.Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 16th
June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1901. [2]

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA
JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANT"
will be despatched for the above port on or
about 25th June, 1901.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1273]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLEGARRY,"
Captain J. S. Stevenson, will be despatched as
above on the 28th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [1381]CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "BELGIAN KING" About 20th June.

THE Steamship "BELGIAN KING" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA on or about 20th June.Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [14]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLENARTNEY"
Captain Warner, will be despatched as above on
or about the 20th June, 1901.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1289]

SAILING VESSELS.

Coldest Bay, British ship, 1,764, Jetty, May
23, Order.Erle J. Jay, Amr. barque, 958, Kater, May 24,
Sander, Wilker & Co.Louise J. Kenny, Amr. schr., 155, Olsen, Mar.
30, Master.M. de Villars, French bark, 1,171, Riond, May
31, E. A. Trading Co. Limited.Sardis, American sch., 240, Hayner, May 31,
Order.Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21,
Master.Sussex, British bark, 1,212, Guthrie, May 17,
Master.Valo de Doon, British bk., 717, Petersen, May 23,
Sander, Wilker & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR FOCHOOW VIA SWATOW AND
AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU."
Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June,
at DAYLIGHT.For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [19]EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE."
Captain St. John George, will be despatched for
the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th
inst., at 4 p.m.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-
pany to and from Australia are available for
return by the steamers of the China Navigation
Company and vice versa.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1427]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP"
will load for the above port, and will have quick
despatch.For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [1411]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any
DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews
of the following Vessels during their stay in
Hongkong Harbour:CLAYBURN, British str., J. Barker.—Dodwell
& Co., Ltd.COMPANIA DE FILIPINA, Amr. str., D. Migna.
Orta.—Brandao & Co.EVIE J. RAY, American barque, Kater.—
Sander, Wilker & Co.RAEZA, British str., Arnet.—Standard Oil Co.
SEA WITCH, American ship, Howes.—Master.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS

Aristea, Austrian str., 2,208, Scoplinch, June 8,
M. B. KaishaAthenia, British str., 2,444, Mowatt, April 8,
C. P. R. Co.Benledi, British str., 1,487, Clarke, June 6,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.Bernada, Italian str., 1,469, Domenico, June 4,
Carlowitz & Co.Burasile, Amr. str., 1,400, Laffin, April 14,
U.S. GovernmentCassius, German str., 1,634, Gerlach, June 8,
Lauds, Weigand & Co.Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, June 4,
Butterfield & SwireClea, British steamer, 2,310, Evans, June 8,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.Daybreak, British steamer, 700, Best, June 4,
ChineseEssang, British steamer, 1,127, Hay, June 9,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.Esmeralda, British str., 966, McGinty, June 7,
Shewan, Tomes & Co.Glenfalloch, British steamer, 1,434, Bainbridge,
June 8, ChineseHallan, French steamer, 377, Merlees, June 9,
A. R. MartyHaitan, British steamer, 1,183, Roach, June 9,
Douglas Laprak & Co.Hohoe, French str., 509, Merlees, June 8,
A. R. MartyJacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., 623, Rieke, June
7, Jensen & Co.Kong Beng, German str., 862, Schner, June 3,
Melchers & Co.Kaga Maru, Jap. str., 3,901, Ekstrand, June 4,
Nippon Yusen KaishaKwangse, British str., 1,248, Harris, June 6,
Butterfield & SwireLoongmoon, Ger. str., 1,245, Schuldt, June 4,
Siemsen & Co.Loongsang, British str., 1,086, Weigall, June 9,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.Machew, German str., 995, Wandig, June 4,
Melchers & Co.Maizuru Maru, Japanese str., 667, Sohajima,
June 8, Mitsui Bussan KaishaMichael Jensen, Ger. str., 710, Jensen, June 6,
Jensen & Co.Muncheu, German str., 4,601, Krebs, May 28,
Melchers & Co.Nippon Maru, Jap. str., 3,437, Greene, May 31,
Yokohama Specie Co.Phanang, German str., 1,021, Calder, June 8,
Melchers & Co.Rhipheus, Dutch steamer, 2,256, Day, June 7,
Butterfield & SwireSandakan, Ger. str., 1,374, Brandstetter, June
6, Melchers & Co.Sarnia, German str., 2,052, Paetow, May 31,
Hamburg-America LinieSimongan, Dutch str., 1,818, Sandman, April 18,
ChineseTaifu, German str., 1,063, Schipper, June 9,
Meve & Co.Taishan, Amr. str., 1,216, Patterson, June 8,
ChineseTitania, German str., 1,258, Kruttsfeldt, May 22,
Jensen & Co.Tintan, German str., 1,002, Sanders, May 22,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.Universer, Norw. str., 1,635, Egnesen, May 27,
OrderWingsang, British str., 1,517, Sellar, June 5,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Coldest Bay, British ship, 1,764, Jetty, May
23, Order.Erle J. Jay, Amr. barque, 958, Kater, May 24,
Sander, Wilker & Co.Louise J. Kenny, Amr. schr., 155, Olsen, Mar.
30, Master.M. de Villars, French bark, 1,171, Riond, May
31, E. A. Trading Co. Limited.Sardis, American sch., 240, Hayner, May 31,
Order.Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21,
Master.Sussex, British bark, 1,212, Guthrie, May 17,
Master.Valo de Doon, British bk., 717, Petersen, May 23,
Sander, Wilker & Co.HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns,
3,000 h.p., Comdr. C. G. F. M. Cradock, at
TakuAlgerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p.,
Comdr. E. D. Hunt, at HongkongAethusa, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000
h.p., Captain J. Startin, WoosungArgonaut, battleship, 11,000 tons, 16 guns,
Capt. G. H. Cherry, R.N., at ChinkiangAstraea, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p.,
Captain C. J. Baker, at ShanghaiAurora, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p.,
Capt. E. H. Bayly, C.B., at WoosungBarfleur, battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000
h.p., Capt. G. J. S. Warrinder, at WeihaiweiBlenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns,
21,411 h.p., Capt. F. H. Henderson, C.M.G.,
at WoosungBramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. M. Lenko, at WuhuBrisk, cruiser, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., Comdr. Sir B.
R. S. Wray, Bart., at HankowBritomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. E. A. Baird, at WeihaiweiCenturion, flagship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000
h.p., Capt. J. E. Jellicoe, C.B., at Taku

Daphne, sloop,

